PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

He Assumes Command of the Army---An Epitome of His Services.

On the first of the current month the "Hero of Winchester" was duly installed at Washington as the fourteenth commander of of all the armies of the United States. There was no ceremony about the transfer. The day before the 1st, General Sheridan reached the capital, accompanied by his personal staff, and was met at the depot by the Engineer Commissigner of the District of Columbia, Major Lydecker, and one or two other officers, going to Lydecker's house as his guest for a few days. In the afternoon he called upon the Secretary of War and General Sherman at the War Department to pay his respects simply. The next day General Sherman performed his last official act by simply writing a general order, by which he turned over the command of the army of the United States to his successor, and General Sheridan wrote his first order assuming command. General Sherman introduced the staff officers of the Department to his suclikewise presented. There was no speechmak-

A representative of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE called yesterday upon the new commander. to stop and rest, and sent back word to know fused with enthusiasm at the courage and con-"Little Phil" is not quite so slight in form now as he was in 1864-'65. With years his form has rounded out somewhat, but not so much as to impair the quickness of action and alertness of manner which has always been a noticeable characteristic of the man. His fifty years have not yet told upon his wiry vigor of body or keenness of the open, over the rifle pits, at the foot, up by but a single man, that army was invincible. perception. His complexion is ruddy, his eyes dark, with beard and moustache iron-gray. He is only about five and a half feet in height, but his body and head are like those a stalwart man of six feet. His low stature comes rather from his shortness of limb, and, as he sits in he might try the ridge if he thought he could disaster by the assistance of but one other man. his office and turns half-way round on a revolving chair, his visitor is impressed with his appearance. His head is large, rising above a release Burnside, who was effectually bottled account of the battle of Cedar Creek in The massive chest, and, more than all, the leonine features of the man betoken the great commauder.

"Oh, yes!" he said; "here at the Depart-

ment. I am surrounded by my old staff, you see. We have not yet moved to our own house, but ! are still with Major Lydecker."

After chatting cheerily for a few minutes about various things, the writer told the General that he would like to tell the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE how he looked, as so many years had passed since many of them had seen him on the field or in camp. He colored

strong Post was in existence at Fort Leavenworth. A brief outline of the life of the man will be read with interest at this time. It would take

volve a complete history of the last campaign against the rebellion. SHEELDAN'S CAREER.

March 6, 1831, and is, therefore, in his fiftysecond year now. He was sent to West Point, and | been hovering with wishful demonstrations. got into trouble very soon because he did not propose to be imposed upon. "Little Phil" be run over by an insolent cadet he struck out army. from the shoulder so vigorously that the other man retired for repairs, and his diminutive assailant was suspended and sent home for a vacation not put down in the catalogue. On this account he was graduated with the class of

1853 instead of 1852, with which he entered. Years ago the writer heard the General tell a touching anecdote relative to this affair, and how his heart failed him when he reached home at the grief of his mother, who thought he was disgraced for life. Little did she imagine then that she would live to see her son's name shine in that select galaxy of great military chieftains to whose number the whole world's history has added scarcely more than half a dozen stars.

Young Sheridan was assigned to the First 1853, and soon afterwards was sent to Texas. House, and Sheridan had only cavalry. In 1855 he began his active life as a soldier, being ordered to the Pacific Coast and taking part in the campaign against the Yakima Indians in Washington Territory.

At the battle of the Cascades, March 26, 1856, he first showed his military genius. The Indians had attacked the blockhouse at the Cascades of the Columbia, and the force within held out, but were vastly outnumbered and hard pressed. A force was sent to relieve the garrison and raise the siege, of which Sheridan had the advance. He found the Indians in strong force, but he so maneuvered as to surprise and cut off a large number of the chiefs, routing their followers and relieving the beleaguered company within the stockade. General Scott complimented him for this action in general orders.

He had been placed in command of the escort of Williamson's scientific expedition from Sacramento to the Valley of the Columbia the previous year, but, although the duty was important and perilous, nothing happened of a serious

In the meantime he was promoted to the Fourth infantry, and remained in the far porthwest till the fall of 1861, when, as captain of the Thirteenth infantry, he was ordered to the southwest. In November and December of that year he was engaged in St. Louis, auditing accounts growing out of Fremont's administration, and then was assigned to the duty of chief quartermaster of the Army of Southwest

He was in the Pea Ridge campaign, in March, 1862, but not as an active combatant. He had charge of the transportation and supplies for the army. Soon after this event he was relieved. This was brought about by a difference of opinion as to the prepriety of stealing horses from the people of Missouri, between General Curtis and himself. The former ordered Captain Sheridan to take what was at hand, but the latter represented that the people of this section were on the fence, and at that time it was uncertain whether they would go with the Union or the Confederacy. He thought the Government had better not appear, under the "jayhawker by anybody's orders." Curtis eferred charges of disobedience, which were dropped, and Sheridan went away to the Corinth campaign as Halleck's quartermaster.

THE TURNING POINT. . May 25, 1862, perhaps, was the turning point in the young officer's career, for from the laborious but not brilliant duties of a quariermaster, he was called to the command of the Second cavalry regiment of Michigan by the governor after the robels floring from Corinth.

He won his stars July 1, of that year, when fore, as far as grain and forage were concerned, he had only been a month and five days in the | Early not being able to interfere. field, by his brilliant action at the second however, he knew a trick that was novel and flank at the same time, and, thinking they were hemmed in by superior numbers, ran for

ful in this deadly struggle, his three brigade | the fugitives, who told an appalling tale of the commanders being killed. Resecrans in his utter surprise and defeat of the Union troops. He was made a major-general of volunteers to | who was in command at Winchester, to stretch date from this battle.

lantry, making a wide detour and rescuing his | the field was reached. Sheridan, hat in hand, division from a perilous situation when it was | rode along the lines, shouting to the men: apparently about to be crushed.

MISSIONARY RIDGE. . After the battle at Chickamauga Sheridan led cessor, and the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy, the charge up Missionary Ridge. He had rewhich are quartered in the same building, were | ceived an order to take the rifle pits at the foot of the hill and advanced fighting till ing nor expressions of satisfaction or regret, an open space of several hundred yards at such as would have been profuse on a civil oc- the base of the ridge was reached. He was His black horse was white with foam and the casion, but it was done as a simple every-day | met by a galling fire from the batteries on the | rider was dust-covered from head to foot. To

He went next on the march to Knoxville to is well vouched for. One has only to read the up within its defenses.

In March, 1864, Sheridan's fortunes led him | the accompanying letters from participants in to a wider field of action. Grant applied for that engagement, to see how the arrival of "Are you fairly settled yet?" was asked of his transfer to the Army of the Potomac, and Sheridan upon the field wrung victory from made him chief of cavalry. His activity was | the very jaws of defeat. ing a moment, he said: "You know I am a member of the Grand Army."

Works of Richmond, defeating the rebels at member of the Grand Army."

He alluded pleasantly to the fact that a strong Post was in existence at Fort Leaven
The confronted Lee's retreating army at Appomation for his services as such agent or attention of the Senator having the attention of the strent the attention of the Senator having the attention of the strent the attention of the Senator having the attention of the strent having the attention of the Senator having the attention of the strent having the strent a volume to tell it all, and would naturally in- Bridge under fire and crossed the Chickahominy. In due time he rejoined the army by way of White House and Hanover Court-House. This expedition was in such force and moved so swiftly that it resulted in withdraw-He was born at Somerset, Perry county, O., ing all the rebel cavalry from the vicinity of Grant's transportation, about which it had

Resuming the advance of the army, Sheridan fought the battle of Hawe's Shop May 28 and was, indeed, a mite of a country boy in those occupied Cold Harbor on the 31st, where he days, and the treatment to which he was sub- held the position till the infantry arrived, jected awoke his fighting qualities. Rather than | when he again moved on, the pioneer of Grant's

ANOTHER PLANK MOVEMENT.

On the 7th of June he again boldly detached two divisions from the army and started around Virginia Central and the Fredericksburg Railroads, which he accomplished for miles, en-Louisa Court-House. He confronted Hampton again, near Gordonsville, but would not be coaxed to fight, so the Confederates claimed it was running low, and he dared not expend it all an enemy's territory, cut off from supply. infantry as a brevet second lieutenant July 1, fantry since his drubbing at Louisa Court-

> command, temperarily, of the middle military Susquehanna. He was still considered too young an officer to place in such a responsible position definitely, but the experiment was made to see if he could handle it.

He had orders not to risk a battle, because strong. Again, the mission of Sheridan on the an enemy. Shenandoah was primarily to see that the rebels did not take advantage of Grant's campaign against Richmond to invade the North and capture Washington or Philadelphia. Should Sheridan risk a battle and be worsted, the enemy and the siege of Richmond would be raised once more. Early, however, was ensconsed too far down the valley to suit the purwas thus weakened.

IN THE VALLEY. to the battle at Opequon Creek, September 19,

of that State. As colonel of this gallant regiment of volunteers he had a chance to show of reducing it to a condition where it could have what was in him. He did not have long to not be drawn upon for supplies to feed after which the Reunion adjourned, and all thicum and others. The invited guests pre- confidence, [So, Senator Edmunds knew there wait for active operations, for three days after the enemy. He had instructed Hunter accord- repaired to their homes, well pleased with the sent were Judge Dorsey, John G. Rogers, Thos. were some honest claim agents, after all.] said he took command of his regiment he was off on ingly, and, when Sheridan succeeded to the exercises, Elliott's raid to Boonsville, and May 30 he was command, the instruction was turned over to him. The valley was now laid desolate, there-

battle of Booneville. He had a small bri- Sheridan's military career, familiar to every organization, to the number of fifty, assembled gade composed of two regiments, and was schoolboy, embalmed in the rugged rhythm at the armory of the National Lancers at 4 attacked by the Confederates under Chalmers, of the poem which will never cease to thrill o'clock, and spent two hours or more in talking who had eleven regiments. Granger, who was the human heart as long as the English tongue over old times in the field. At 6:30 the meetsome miles away, being notified of the shall be a living language. Still, however ing was called to order, and the reports of the situation, telegraphed to Sheridan to fall back powerful the picture of "Sheridan's Ride," it secretary and treasurer read. The election of Clark and William N. Neall; recording secreday. It takes a veteran who was there, and with- Binney Sargent; vice-presidents, Major Charles to the rebels; so he engaged them seriously in out knowing why or how he did it, acted the front, fighting steadily, in the meantime sending part of a hero where an hour before he had Major L. N. Duchesney, George Cavnagh; secre-

were being destroyed, Early was busy embody- G. A. R., and Capt. Horace Kemp. A letter ing another force. Sheridan was summoned to from Gen. Sargent, now absent in California, their lives. The retreat became a perfect | Washington by the Secretary of War for con- | was read. scramble and the victory was complete. For sultation, and started, with part of his cavalry, this Sheridan was made a brigadier-general of for any little fighting he might have a chance | Reunion of Company D, Sixth Michigan Cavalry. | Sea, Mass., November 2d. The treasurer re- conduct. The bill in its original form did not

ing: "Be ready as soon as my forces join you, and we will crush Sheridan."

Rev. F. Strong offered a fervent prayer, after which Rev. Hamilinton delivered an elequent and delivered an elequent address of welcome, which was fittingly reand gained new laurels. It was at Stone River, however, that it first became evident how great were the fighting qualities of the young general, who was but thirty-two years of age, and naturally suspected of rashness by the staid old directors of | would return as soon as he could from Wash- | a brief address on the history of that regiment. the Nation's military affairs at that time. Here, ington, and if in the meantime the rebels Then followed music and singing. The veterwhen the Union right was doubled up and wiped out, by Bragg's starting out to fight his own battle according to his own plan and not that of Rosecrans, Sheridan formed his division army, reaching Winchester late on the night and the fine the fight his business quickly, and started back to his Before leaving the tables three cheers were given the ladies of Perry for the bountiful dinin two sides of a square, and took the brunt of the attack of the whole rebel army. Rosecrans, morning he was awakened by the sound of seeing a chance to still win the battle if Sheridan could hold on till he reformed his lines, where the army lay, but did not at first think | day was bright and beautiful and one of enjoysent word to him to stick. He need not have told | seriously of it, because a reconnaissance had | ment. An interesting feature of the day was | by irresponsible pension attorneys of collecting him to fight, but he did not know him then so been ordered for that day. He rose, however, the appearance of Old Prince, the war horse, well as Grant knew him afterwards. However, Sheridan saved the Union army from utter destruction, not withdrawing till the new line in accompanied by a few staff officers. When out his rear was ready to fight. His loss was fear- six or seven miles he met the advance guard of Reunion will be held at Fentonville, Mich. report gave him the credit of what he had done. He at once sent back his aids to order Edwards, To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: out his brigade across the roads to step the At Chickamauga he fought with his old gal- stragglers. Then began the ride in earnest till will not be confined to ex-soldiers. Anybody

camp-ground to-night! We are not whipped! We'll give them a hell of a whipping yet!" It seems that many of the soldiers had not known he was away, but they knew it now. crest, and half way up there were other rifle | those bewildered and beaten troops his appearpits as well as those at the bottom. He was in | ance was like a sword of fire to strengthen them | doubt what his order meant. He told the men | and confuse their enemies. They were inwhether he was to take only the rifle pits at | fidence of their returned leader. They firmly the foot of the ridge. He thought he could believed that they could not be whipped under take the ridge itself. The answer was so long the guidance of such a commander. The coming that he decided not to lie still under stragglers picked up their guns and filled their the hill after the rebels, who had fied to another | The pages of history are mute when a preceline further on, over this and to the batteries | dent for such an event is sought. In the on the crest, sweeping the enemy clear off the | morning two-thirds of an army routed and disheights. When he was nearly at the top the organized. In the evening its victorious enemy answer to the question came, to the effect that of a few hours before beaten and defeated with It reads like a romance, but the truth of it

a new experience to Lee and "Jeb" Stuart. | Having received the thanks of Congress and His first duty was upon the flanks during all | the appointment as major-general in the Regular the battles of the Wilderness, which occupied army for this achievement, he rejoined Grant behim till May 8 of that year, when his force was | fore Richmond. He commanded at Five Forks, withdrawn, and the next morning he was off | and would have closed the war on the spot pracon his famous expedition to Richmond, cutting | tically had not the miscarriage of Warren loose from his base of supplies and infantry allowed the Confederate army to escape. As support for nearly three weeks. He destroyed it was, this decisive attle necessitated the railroads, depots, trains and lines of communi- abandonment of Petersburg by Lee, and Sherication of vital importance to the Confederates, dan followed in hot pursuit to Sailors Creek, a little, and said: "Oh!-well;" then, hesitat- liberated 400 prisoners, actually took the outer where 6,000 Confederates were captured. He

NATIONAL TRIBUNE of September 13th, and

military division of the Southwest, and of that and addresses agreeably occupied the time uning pensions, where said certificate shall be made of the Gulf June 27; of the department of the til afternoon, when the crowd repaired to-the Gulf August 6, 1866, and of the fifth mili-the grounds, where a stand had been erected with one of the articles of agreement filed in the case and approved by the Commissioner, setting March 11, 1867. He was transferred to the de- Hons. J. D. Snoddy, Theo. Botkin, W. R. Bidwhere he remained till March 27, 1869, when, blage, and the exercises were varied by familiar being made lieutenant-general, to rank from army songs. In the evening the town hall was attorney. March 4, 1869, he was given command of the crowded. Music, both vocal and instrumental,

after the great conflagration at Chicago in 1871. O. Gibbons, S. F. Cope, and W. R. Biddle. Lee's left. His object was the destruction of mained there till he bid adicu to the city, grandest soldiers! Reunion ever held in the the enemy's communications by way of the | where he had resided so long, to come to Wash- | West. ington last week

About nine years ago he married a daughcountering and defeating Wade Hampton at ter of General Rucker, of the army. Mrs. as a victory for them. The fact was that Sheri-dan had done so much fighting his ammunition eyes that look alternately blue and black, with streets running parallel and at right angles with each other. Good tents were summing parallel and at right angles with each other. Good tents were summing parallel and at right angles with each other. Good tents were summing parallel and at right angles with each other. But we further provide that the parties may have and leave himself defenseless in the heart of to be one of the leading ladies of the capital. Every accommodation that could be made was for the prosecution of their claims to pay a fee not

it to the General's friends for \$43,000. It is a | meeting next year. three-story brick on Rhode Island avenue, more calculated for comfort than elegance, and here General Sheridan is to take possession in

Reunion at Osborne, Kan.

he visited Sheridan, who induced him to be- gan to arrive, and as fast as they came in they | C. Dictz and George W. Johnson. lieve he could safely take the initiative. Sher- were taken in charge by the members of the idan had learned that Early, believing that he Post, " cording to previous arrangements, that did not mean to attack him, had sent away a all should be entertained free of charge. In terward to visit Sheridan before giving him a great measure the success of the evening. opera house, where addresses were made by fied position at Fisher's Hill, further up the life; again, others told of their fleetness when valley. It seems that Sheridan here feught on retreat and (not) pursued by the rebels. Early's entire army, for the troops detached | At a late hour all returned to await the morucircumstances, as a plunderer, but could make this engagement 3,000 Confederates were taken rainy, but at noon the line of march was held on the 31st ult. at the Howard House, with the application for the pension. a good impression by a display of its ability to purchase what it needed. Curtis persisted, and Sheridan replied that he would not be made a serious formula and the control of the first of march was taken up for Goodlad's Grove, where the cocks had purchase what it needed. Curtis persisted, and Sheridan replied that he would not be made a state of march was taken up for Goodlad's Grove, where the cocks had left the cocks had already been for several hours preparing the dinner. When the army reached the grove, where the cocks had left that in some pension cases there is a great deal of white the cocks had left that in some pension cases there is a great deal of white the cocks had left that in some pension cases there is a great deal of work for an attorney to do, while in other cases Booneville, drove Early from Fisher's Hill and Comrade Farwell, as president of the old sol- R, Ridgely, E. Linthicum, Pulaski Dorsey, An- the limitation of law, fixing ten dollars as there is very little. In some cases the questions chased his army up the valley. The rebels diers' association, called the soldiers around were so demoralized that everything that could the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who cution of his claim, and to leave the soldier at the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who cution of his claim, and to leave the soldier at the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who cution of his claim, and to leave the soldier at the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who cution of his claim, and to leave the soldier at the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who cution of his claim, and to leave the soldier at the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey. be thrown away was left to accelerate their escape, for Sheridan, after whipping an enemy, always followed him as far as he could see a coat-tail in front. For this he was appointed a brigadier-general of the Regular army, and be thrown away was left to accelerate their delivered the address of welcome, which was listened to with marked attention, after which the principal exercise of the day was anounced. That was the dinner, consisting of pork, beaus, crackers, and coffee, and such the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who delivered the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who delivered the address of welcome, which was listened to with marked attention, after which the principal exercise of the day was anounced. That was the dinner, consisting of pork, beaus, crackers, and coffee, and such the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who delivered the stand and introduced Comrade Saxey, who delivered the address of welcome, which was listened to with marked attention, after which the mercy of the claim agent for such an M. Heigh. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Thos. Griffith; secretary, Fielder C. Slingluff. It was decided to held the next meeting in Baltimore. The only toat. placed in permanent command of the division.

The Shenandoah Valley had, from the first, been the granary of the Confederate army in bill then pending, he replied: "I am willing to be not the first of the f

Reunion of First Massachusetts Cavalry. The annual Reunion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry Association took place in Boston, We come now to the most remantic period of Mass., on the 31st ult. The members of the can never portray the dramatic events of that officers resulted as follows: President, Horace tary, John A. Wiedersheim; corresponding been fleeing from fear of death and destruct tary and treasurer, E. A. Smith. At the close To go back: While the crops of the valley | Chamberlain, Major Slade, Commander Evans, | of Fort Donelson.

The Excursion to Shiloh, Tenn.

In answer to innumerable letters, I wish to inform comrades that the excursion to Shiloh may go. It will be conducted upon the very strictest rules of propriety, and no drinking or "This would not have happened if I had been | carousing will be permitted under any circumhere! Turn back! We are going to our old stances. The steamers have no bars, and no liquors will be allowed on board. The passenger book will be open about January, and staterooms assigned, first, to gentlemen accompanied by their wives; second, to ladies; third, to the aged or crippled. Each steamer will comfortably accommodate 150 passengers, about half of whom will be assigned cots in the cabin. The steamers are all first class in every respect. G. A. R. and other organizations who cannot come to Evansville over the P. D. and E. Railway, but wish to make their own railread contracts, will receive a rate from Evansville by writing to us. Nearly all railroads in the Northwest will send round trip tickets to Peoria, Decatur

> and other points on the P. D. and E. at half rate upon presentation of our ticket. Comrades, the excursion will be a grand success. All over the country comrades and their Army Posts will go in a body, and one party from Indiana want a whole boat. We expect to get enough Iowa boys with their wives to fill another steamer. A number of general officers on duty in Washington have already asked for passage. While the means of transportation at Pittsburg Landing are limited, we will do the best we can to have wagons and horses for those who desire to avail themselves of this mode of transportation. A number of Respectfully,

C. A. KUHL, Corresponding Secretary. W. H. BATES, Superintendent.

PEKIN, ILL., November 2.

Reunion at Pleasanton, Kan. On the 25th ult. (the nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Mine Creek) the early train brought a large number of visitors to Pleasanton, Kan., to attend the Reunion held at He did efficient service in preserving order sett, Hon. Ed. R. Smith, Selwyn Douglass, R. In 1875 he was sent to New Orleans during | After the meeting the veterans left for their

Rennion at Baxter Springs, Kan.

The Reunion at Baxter Springs, Kan., on said: Sheridan is consideraby the junior of the Gon- the 4th, 5th, and 6th October, was a great sucwomanhood. She is a lady of conspicuous city was used, and a fine, military camp was wonderful vivacity, and is in every way destined | supplied from Kansas City and other points. | the privilege of contracting with the claim agents General Sheridan is less interested in his battles now than in his children, and the old arrived brought its hundreds, and by the after-Again, Hampton had been re-eniorced by infantry since his drubbing at Louisa Court-House, and Sheridan had only cavalry.

He rejoined the army June 19.

His advance, in the estimation of his superiors and the country, had been steady, and, though still a young man, he was placed in the country of the coun The General's Chicago friends emphasized | Topeka, helped materially to make the affair a | should be forwarded to the agent for the payment division, which was constituted, August 7, their admiration for him by purchasing a resifrom the middle department and the depart- dence here and having the deed made out in battle was fought, in which about 200 old sol- fees, and the agent for the payment of pensions shall ments of Washington, West Virginia and the his name. It was built by Judge Aldis, of the diers on each side took a part. At the close of pay the amount to the claim agent. As the matter French-American Claims Commission, who sold | the Reunion it was resolved to hold another | now stands, the pension certificates are forwarded

One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Vols. At a meeting of the One Hundredth and Early, who confronted him now in his new a few days, the people of Washington hope, to Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Associacommand, was believed to be about 40,000 never again change his base nor be disturbed by tien, held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, October 31, the following officers were chosen: President, Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker; vice-presidents, General Gideon Clark and William M. Neall; recording secretary, John A soldiers' Reunion was held at Osborne, A. Wiedersheim; corresponding secretary, Kan., on the 18th and 19th of October, under | Jacob E. Scheldt; chaplain, Rev. Benjamin R. the National Capital would be at the mercy of the auspices of O. M. Mitchell Post, G. A. R., Miller; surgeon, Philip Leidy, M. D.; Council give them leave to contract for another sum, in no and Woman's Relief Corps of Osborne. On of Administration, Major Charles P. Knight, case to exceed twenty-five dollars. But lest there account of the rain on the 16th and 17th it was | Captain Charles Noble, Richard Righter, Wilthought the Reunion would prove a failure, liam Stackhouse, John Rodgers, Jacob R. Moss, poses of General Grant, who wanted to use the but the morning of the 18th opened bright and James M. McGee, Thomas S. Keyser, Joseph Baltimore and Ohie Railroad and the canal, so clear, and at an early hour the old soldiers be- Donaldson, Captain Jacob H. Johnson, Henry

Reunion at Auburn, N. Y.

Many of the boys were called out to relate Captain John Stevenson, John E. Savery, W. sert in lieu thereoftheir experience during their sojourn in the M. Root, General John B. Murray, and others. | And be it further enacted, That no attorney shall formed among the poultry of the Southern | partment Chaplain Gunning, after which the

Maryland Confederate Cavalry Reunion. The fifteenth annual Reunion and banquet of L. Maclin, J. M. Delashmutt, Judge D. W. he would submit us a scheme he had presented Watkins.

REUNION NOTES.

At a meeting of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Association, in Philadelphia on the 31st ult., the following were Elimaker; vice-presidents, General Gideon the Committee of Conference. secretary, Jacob E. Scheidt; chaplain, Rev. Benjamin R. Miller; surgeon, Phillip Leidy,

Chelsea Soldiers' Home.

Limiting Their Fees.

The publications recently made in the daily press and the recent utterances of Commissioner Dudley in regard to the methods pursued their fees, so far as possible, in advance, and then positive injustice of the present law limiting the fees of claim agents, and it is the general opinion of those who are acquainted with the law and its workings, that instead of afferding our pensioners the protection it was designed to bestow, it has exposed them to a greater extent than before to the wiles and tricks of unscrupulous attorneys.

It is of interest, therefore, at the present moment, to trace the history of the legislation touching claim agents' fees and show how it came about that a law which was calculated to protect the interests of the pensioner at the same time that it guaranteed to the attorney a reasonable compensation for his labor-thus presenting an inducement to attorneys of ability and integrity to engage in this branch of the legal profession-was hastily repealed, and, in spite of the protests of the best-informed statesmen in Congress, a buncombe law enacted in its stead. Prior to 1870 the only law regulating attorneys' fees was that of 1864, which limited the fee to ten dollars, but applied only to pensions granted under that act, which were comparatively few in number, leaving, as regards the great mass of pension cases, no limit as to the fee which the claim agent might charge. To supply this omission a bill was introduced at the second session of the Forty-first Congress and the Senate and House not agreeing as to its provisions, a Conference Committee was appointed, which, after consultation with leading attorneys, reported to the House in favor of making the sections relating to fees read as follows:

THE \$25 FEE BILL.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the fee of agents and attorneys for the preparation and prosecution of a claim for pension or bounty land under any or all of the various acts of Congress bands have already tendered their services, so granting the same shall not exceed in any case the there will be plenty of music. the agent or attorney of record in the prosecution of the case, to cause to be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions for his approval, duplicate arti-cles of agreement, without additional cost to the claimant, setting forth the fee agreed upon by the parties, and which agreement shall be executed in the presence of and certified by some officer com-petent to administer oaths. In all cases where apdication is made for pension and bounty land, and no agreement is filed with and approved by the Commissioner as herein provided, the fee shall be

ten dollars, and no more.
Section 8. And be it further enacted, That any that place. Fully 3,000 visitors were in the contract for, demand, receive, or retain any greater city from the surrounding country by noon. | compensation for his services as such agent or atline of works, they being too strong for assault;
so, getting no help from the other side of the city from Butler, who was stopped on the city from Butler, who was stopped on the city from Butler.

**The officer of the day, Hon. Ed. R. Smith, was indefatigable in his efforts to or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five the victorious Union arms.

**Index to attack, when a white mag in his flow caused him to desist, and was followed by the surrender of the day, Hon. Ed. R. Smith, was indefatigable in his efforts to or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five to be acted upon at this very late stage of the seather.

Nowledge about it.

**Index to attack, when a white mag in his flow caused him to desist, and was followed by the surrender of the day, Hon. Ed. R. Smith, was indefatigable in his efforts to or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That the Comparison of the court is going to do a great injustice to a large and needy class of our community, those SINCE THE WAR.

May 17, 1865, he was placed in command of the ing was held in Cross' Hall, and songs, stories, politically division of the Southwest and of that

forth the fee agreed upon between the claimant and the attorney or agent, and where no agreement partment of the Missouri September 12, 1867, dle, and Colonel Mexem addressed the assem- is on file, as hereinbefore provided, he shall direct that a fee of ten dollars only be paid such agent or

be the duty of the agent paying such pension to military division of Missouri, with headquar- interspersed the addresses. Among those who deduct from the amount due the pensioner the addressed the veterans were Rev. W. B. Poin- amount of fee so agreed upon or directed by the Commissioner to be paid, where no agreement is filed and approved, and to forward or cause to be forwarded to the agent or attorney of record named in the said agreement, or in case there is no agreethe political disturbances, where he restored order, and again returned to Chicago. He rethirty cents in payment of his services in forwarding the same.

In advocating the passage of the bill in this shape, Representative Benjamin, of Missouri,

Now, in this report, we provide-and make the eral, and is now in the full bloom of young cess. The old camping ground north of the provision applicable to all acts granting pensions womanhood. She is a lady of conspicuous city was used, and a fine military camp was and to all acts granting bounty lands—that where

to the claim agents, and they frequently withhold them for a long time from the pensioners on one pretext or another. We provide that in no case shall the certificates go into the hands of the claim agents; but they shall go into the hands of the pen-

Now, one word further. It seems to be recessary that we should permit these parties to contract for a larger fee than ten dollars. The cases now pending are, the most of them, of such a character as to require extra labor to get them through; they are suspended cases, where the agent, for the prosecu-tion of the pension, will not be, and perhaps can-not afford it, at the expense and trouble of prose-cuting them for ten dollars a case. We, therefore, should be some advantage taken in some cases, we permit the Commissioner of Pensions to annul even that contract, if he thinks undue influences have been exerted upon the pensioner.

There was no discussion of the bill in the House after this explanation, and the report A combined Reunion of the Nineteenth and of the Pension Committee was adopted. In division and he wanted to fight him while he the evening all met at the court-house, where Seventy-fifth New York volunteer infantry the Senate, when the bill as reported by the makes the fee \$10, I understand. a rousing Camp-fire was held, at which Com- and the Third New York artillery was held at | Pension Committee came up for adoption, Grant simply said, "Go in;" and he says in rade Hanback (Congressman from our district) Auburn, N. Y., on the 18th ult. After paradhis report that he never found it necessary af- presided, to whose fact and ready wit is due in ling the streets the veterans assembled at the out section nine of the original bill or section by the pension attorneys. seven of this bill, as now amended, and to in-

This interview and Grant's laconic order led sunny South. Seme told of deeds of valor perto the battie at Opequon Creek, September 19, formed among the poultry of the Southern partment Chaplain Gunning, after which the may require laborious and extended services, and plantations; others told of hair-breadths escapes gathered his routed forces in a strongly forti- from the bullet or shell or the horrors of prison Post rooms. for further adequate compensation, which agree-ment must be acknowledged before a proper officer of the law, and by him certified to have been fully had been brought back before the battle. In ing of the 19th, which opened cloudy and companyA, First Maryland Confederate cavalry, and the same shall be filed in the Pension Office

Worthington, Wm. G. Sykes and J. Harwood | to the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions, when I told him we would act upon it in connection with some of friend will not insist upon our deciding the matter here on the spur of the moment without consideration."

chosen officers: President, Colonel Peter C. rejected, and the bill passed as it came from

in force until 1878, and it was conceded that it

THE LAW REPEALED. The \$25 fee law, as it was called, remained

worked well. At the second session of the the rear of the enemy, as well as a small force tion, to realize the significance of Sheridan's of the business meeting, the comrades marched Seventh Illinois veteran volunteer infantry at vigorously opposed by all reputable claim spon the flank. At a given signal, the two companies in the rear broke upon the astoniched Corfolder and Corfold made to replace it with a law limiting the maximum fee to \$10, without any regard to the fact that some claims were more difficult of The annual meeting of the trustees of the proving than others, and required more labor Volunteers to date from that day.

At Perry VILLE.

At the battle of Perry ville, on the Sth of October, he commanded a division, having been transferred to the Army of the Ohio. He held the key to the Federal position,

The perry VILLE and the from that day.

At the battle of Perry ville, on the Sth of October, he commanded a division, having been transferred to the Army of the Ohio. He held the key to the Federal position,

At the battle of Perry ville, on the Sth of October, he commanded a division, having been transferred to the Army of the Ohio. He held the key to the Federal position,

At the battle of Perry ville, on the Sth of October, he commanded a division, having been transferred to the Army of the Ohio. He held the key to the Federal position,

At the battle of Perry ville, on the Sth of October, he commanded a division, having been transferred to the Army of the Ohio. He held the key to the Federal position,

By an engate a cavalry, held to command, and when one day out he was overtone from July 25, 1882, to ontemplate this change. As reported from the income from July 25, 1882, to ontemplate this change. As reported from the income from July, 1883, amounted to \$42,475.14; received, their third annual Reunion at Perry, Mich., on the 19th ult. About 10.30 a. m. the boys \$27,291.56; total, \$69,776,75; expenditures, and the income from July, 1883, amounted to \$42,475.14; received, their third annual Reunion at Perry, Mich., on the 19th ult. About 10.30 a. m. the boys \$27,291.56; total, \$69,776,75; expenditures, and their third annual Reunion at Perry, Mich., on the 19th ult. About 10.30 a. m. the boys \$27,291.56; total, \$69,776,75; expenditures, and the income from July, 1883, amounted to \$42,475.14; received, their third annual Reunion at Perry, Mich., on the 19th ult. About 10.30 a. m. the boys \$27,291.56; total, \$69,776,75; expenditures, and the income from July, 1883, amounted to \$42,475.14; received, their third annual Reunion at Perry, Mich., on the 19th ult. About 10.30 a. m. the boys \$27,291.

again and the following colloquy occurred: to compromise on \$15; \$10 is too small a sum.

The Speaker, pro tempore. That can be done only nous consent, the main question having

Mr. Rice, of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent that the sum be fixed at \$15. The majority of the Com-mittee on Invalid Pensions think that \$10 is entirely too small a sum. The Speaker, pro tempere. Is there objection to the proposed modification of the amendment?

Mr. Hanna, I object. The Speaker was therefore forced to put the amended passed without further discussion.

CONKLING'S COMMON SENSE. When the bill was reported in the Senate it was first antagonized by Senator Conkling, and thereupon the following colloquy ensued: Mr. Conkling. I speak within bonds when I say that I have received a great many remonstrances to a bill which I take to be this pending bill, espec-ially the first section, which makes it penal, illegal for any agent to charge a fee greater than \$10 to a pension claimant. Will the Senator from Virginia

Mr. Withers. That is correct.
Mr. Conkling. I have received from soldiers officers and privates telegrams and letters, some of them I have here in my drawer now, I am sure, and others I have at hand, although not in the Senate Chamber, protesting earnestly against this upon several grounds, and I think they will all appear sufficiently in this statement. It is said by these correspondents that there is great difficulty now in getting competent persons, lawyers or agents, to assume and conduct pension cases where there are difficulties; that if it is provided that they cannot pay to exceed \$10 in any case, the result friends are preparing to go. Several Grand (1870) to permanently fix the fees of attorneys, will be a general refusal to take up and manage their cases, and that although well intentioned to protect them, the effect will be anything but that supposed and intended by the originator of the

I have no knowledge about this except that which a bare statement of the case conveys to every Senator; but I can readily understand that it will be very difficult to enlist any competent person in the transaction of this business, if the party seek. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: ing to enlist him has no power to agree to pay him more than \$10. Certainly there is no attempt made in the bill, there could not be, to coerce any one by any injunction which we might lay upon him to undertake business of this nature, Mr. Bayard. The fee is paid out of the pension

Mr. Conkling. That is true; in other words, it is to select this class of persons and, treating them as wards of the Nation, to assume that they are not competent to make their own contracts. That would be very commendable if we could see and foresee with certainty the particulars or generalities of the case, so as to make it matter of protec-tion; but, on the other hand, if it simply insures to these claimants a cold shoulder—attorneys and sgents turning away and saying, "for this pittanee we cannot do it; we are not bound to act from charity, and this is no matter of business and therefore we refuse "-we shall have done exactly that which it would not be humane or just to do.

sion. I believe it is going to do a great injustice to | 21, 1884. who are entitled to pensions and have not received them. A great many of these persons have complicated cases, and under this bill they could get no one to look after them. Mr. Withers. I will remark to the Senator, as

his interest seems to be excited in behalf rather of the pension agents, that there is a large number

bill as of no benefit but a positive injury. I am a Goryus. pensioner myself and I know.
"WILLIAM DELANCY,

"Late Col. of 164th New York Vols." I may say that I have received from soldiers of different ranks-in some instances dispatches signed by a large number of private soldiers—this same sort of statement. Truly these men do not telegraph in the interest of pension agents. They be-lieve, I think I may assume, what they say. I con-fess, after hearing the Senator, I do not under-stand how it can be in the interest of any man who has a claim to say that under no circumstances can he for the sake of procuring the services of a competent person agree to pay to exceed a certain sum, which sum is so small that we can readily understand the difficulty to arise from not being able to

increase it. Mr. Spencer. It is a well-known and undisputed fact that the Departments here are not in sympathy with the persons seeking to get pensions. It is the make the pension roll as small as possible. I think the fact that the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior advocate the bill is not good reason why it should reason who it should reason why it should reason who it shou good reason why it should pass. As I say, they are desirous to pay just as few pensions as pos-sible. Each administration is inclined to make its disbursements as small as possible, in order to claim credit therefor from the country. I hope that the bill will not pass.

Mr. Withers. I beg to say one thing more in this connection, and that is, it is wonderful— Mr. Kernan. If the Senator will yield a mo-ment, I want to put a suggestion, that he may an-swer it. I received from Brooklyn, in New York, some days ago, both letters and telegrams of the tenor of the letter read by my colleague. Being at the Pension Office, and not being familiar with the matter, I was led to ask the Commissioner of Pen-sions about the subject, and I understood from him, and that is what I want to say to my friend, that the present law gave the agent \$25, and that it was paid out of the money coming to the pensioner. I told him of these things. He did say to me, as I understood him, that he thought that was too high, and \$10 too low, and he thought \$15, which my friend from Virginia thinks is the present law,

eral protests in fact, by way of letters, against the passage of this bill, and from pensioners and from those who have claims for pensions; and after looking into the subject I am entirely satisfied that the bill proposed, and that even the law as it now is, tends to prevent a great many worthy men from obtaining pensions at all by preventing them from obtaining competent attorneys to attend to their business. I believe that the law would be better without any such limitations whatever, or if any limitation be made, let it be left to the Commis-Those difficult cases will not be taken by competent counsel for any such limited fee as this, and the result is that the claimant loses his pension

Mr. Withers. There are a number of pension agents here who are perfectly willing to prosecute these pension cases at the sum fixed in the bill, so that I do not think the objection is well taken, and it at least resolves itself into the question whether

IS IT WHOLESOME LEGISLATION. Mr. Conkling. May I inquire of the Senator, does he think it wholesome legislation to so pro-vide, first, that everybody shall be driven to employ pension agents here, and then coming here shall be confined to those who choose to advertise that they will accept cases at \$10 each? The Sen-ator has not lived so long without learning that one of the dearest of all commodities is cheap law. the matters before us; so that I hope my | The Senator would not like to be confined, if he were to employ legal agents to do his business, to for ten me, stamps. Untalogue free. Address J. W. Tax-those who would advertise to do it for less than Lon & Son, Publishers, Rochester, N. Y. (Cut this out.) somebody else, and particularly if they were those confined to a special locality.

But notwithstanding the strong arguments presented against the bill, it was passed without further discussion, by a vote of 41 year to 9 nays, as follows:

Yeas, 41.—Allison, Anthony, Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Butler, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Conover, Dawes, Eaton, Eustis, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Howe, Ingalis, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Kernan, Kirkwood, Lamar, McCreery, McMillan, Maxey, Morrill, Sargent, Saulsbury, Saunders, Teller, Voorhees, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyta Withers Saunders, Teller, Voorhees, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Withers.

Nays, 9.—Christiancy, Coke, Conkling, Dorsey, Hoar, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Spencer.

Absent, 26.—Armstrong, Blaine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Dennis, Edmunds, Ferry, Garland, Hamlin, Hereford, Hill, McDonald, McPherson, Hamlin, Hereford, Orleaby, Patterson Planch

shall hereafter be filed with the Commissioner close the fact that reputable pension attorneys of Pensions in any case, and that in any pendinstead of favoring this bill, as is now alleged of Pensions in any case, and that in any pending case in which a fee contract has heretofore in the newspapers, protested against it and enbeen filed, if the pension shall be allowed, the deavored to prevent its passage. It is worthy Commissioner of Pensions shall approve the of note, too, that all the fears which Senator same as to the amount of the fee to be paid." | Conkling expressed as to the evil consequences Reference to the debate upon the bill in the of this legislation have been realized. The fees House shows that as soon it was reported Mr. of pension attorneys having been thus reduced Fuller offered an amendment to reduce the fee below a reasonable rate of compensation in all from \$25 to \$10, and that a vote being at once but the simplest cases, the practice ceased taken there were ayes 58, noes 38 - not a to afford any inducements to many lawyers of quorum. Pending a roll-call, the bill was read ability, while the unscrupulous undertook to get the best of the law by securing all the Mr. Riddle. I think both sides would be willing | claims they could, collecting their fees prior to the allowance of these claims, and then abandoning them altogether. As Senator Conkling happily put it: "One of the dearest of all commodities is cheap law."

> The Army Newsboys in Camp. To the Edior NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

During the campaign in front of Petersburg. Va., in 1864, when General Early, was vigorously threatening to attack Washington city, question, and the amendment was adopted by and while General Grant, with the Potomac a vote of ayes 98, noes 33, and the bill as Army, was holding on to Petersburg like grim death,-a time when many of the old vets felt serious apprehensions as to the safety of our National Capital,-we used to lie in the trenches and wait with anxiety for the daily papers to arrive. They used to reach us on the mail boat at City Point, daily, at 10 a. m., where our army newsboys, each equipped with a fast mule and two leather straps, would get them, roll them up blanket fashion—not folded -strap them on to the saddle behind them, and start for the front at a fast galloy. Immediately upon reaching the line that old "nasal twang," common among our street newsboys. not from pension agents or attorneys, but from | to the present day, would be heard-"Here's your daily - another great battle - Balti-more Sun! Philadelphia Inquirer! New York Herald!" which were the three principal papers sold at that time. On one of these occasions, when the newsboys were crying out their papers as described above, an Irishman in the trenches at the upper end of the lines, who was partially deaf, jumped up and exclaimed, in a loud and excited manner: "Do you hear 'em now? Another lattle! Baltimore sunk! Philadelphia on fire! New York JOHN H. WOLFE.

Late Co. F, Sth Mich. Vols. WELLINGTON, KAN. The New York Mounted Rifles-Amende Honorable.

In writing a little reminiscence of the war I have unintentionally aroused the indignation of some members of the New York mounted rifles. I am sorry for this, as every cavalryman knows that the reputation of this regiment is the very best. About the close of the rebellion I read an article in a newspaper concerning the regiment, which I thought was quite complimentary, setting forth that the New York mounted rifles showed such fine discipline and the members were so intelligent that they were continually detailed at corps and division headquarters. I knew the last colonel of the regiment very well, and no better disciplinarian or more gallant soldier served

The veterans of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiment have held a meeting and arranged to hold their next Reunion at Norristown, August

through the war. I merely wished to mention

incidently that they did not belong to the

WANTED-ADDRESSES.

Advertisements inserted under this head at the rate of scenty-five cents for three lines. Address replies to advertise, his interest seems to be excited in behalf rather of the pension agents, that there is a large number of pension agents here who advertise that they will take all cases for the sum of \$10. There is no danger whatever of the interests of the pensioner suffering in this regard. The danger is, that for the want of such a law they will suffer.

PROTESTS FROM SOLDIERS.

Mr. Conkling. If the Senator will yield to me a moment, I beg leave to read one of the telegrams to which I referred, which I happen to find here. The Senator will see that it comes from no pension agent; it comes from a colonel of a regiment and a man of intelligence and respectability. Hear what he says:

"The bill to reduce attorney's fees to \$10 is an indirect blow to pensioners. Many claimants now cannot find a suitable attorney to prosecute a claim, if difficult, at even \$25; to reduce the fee will militate still more against the claimants by discoursging agents. In the name of the wounded and diseased of my former regiment, I protest against the bill as of no benefit but a positive injury. I am a pensioner myself and I know. cure of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WANTED.-The address of Lieut, A. Phillips, I, 36th N. Y., by J. P. Baxter, care of Chas. Hicks, Clinton ave. Newark, N. J.

WANTED.—The addresses of Robert Conly, of Co.
B. 19th Indiana; Bill Edwards and Reese Stevens,
of Indiana regiments; Sergeant Smith and Henry W.
Wheeler, of Co. I, and H. Hill, of Co. H. 19th Massachus
the bound of the Anderson William of Florence Reference setts, who knew me in Andersonville and Florence Pris-

W ANTED—The names and addresses of any mem-bers of Co. H. 1st Minnesota Meunted Rangers, especially Orderly Sergeant Enoch Cowan, who served under General Sibly, by Carrie J. Cromwell, Orleans, Nab. WANTED.—The name and addresses of any officers or comrades of Co. F, 6th Pa. cav., by William Ahrens, Nashville, III.

WANTED.—The address of Lieut. Ross or any com-rade of Co. I. 2d Kan. cav. while in camp at Camp Blair, near Shawnetown, Kan., by Charles P. Shelton, Dows, Wright county, Ia.

WANTED.-The address of any comrade of Co. P., 159th N. Y. vols., by William McKinney, Isntha, 116-25 WANTED.—The address of any officers or members of Co. A. 2d Ind. cav., by Jacob M. Schwartz, Hammond, Ind.

The Mutual Life and Maturity Association

Washington, D. C., presents a new and novel plan of Insurance that premises to become the most papular institution of the kind in the land. Unlike all other companies in existence, You Live to Win.

friend from Virginia thinks is the present law, would be about right. I only state that because I think the present law allows \$25. This bill makes the fee \$10, I understand.

Mr. Withers said it did, and took occasion to assert that the bill was being strongly opposed by the pension attorneys.

Mr. Christianey. Like the Senator from New York, I have received several communications, several protests in fact, by way of letters, against the

P. S. RIDDLE, Secretary, 1314 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Mention The National Tribune.

CANVASSERS WANTED. MALE AND FEMALE. BIG MONEY Immediately address Crange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. Send for free manning c. STAPLES & CO., Richmond, Va. Mention The National Tribune.

Something New! Warm as tosst. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Flexible Rubber Mittens, just what you want for fall and winter use. No more cold wet hands. These Mittens are made from pure Pura Rubber, so treated in manufacture as to be perfectly flexible and never crack; made in handsome black feetly flexible and never crack; made in handsome black color to imitate black kid with heavy warm flees; lining. These Mittens are not stiff or cumber some like most rub-ber mittens, but are as soft as kid, which they resemble so closely that on the street they would be mistaken for one another. We send a sample pair of either ladies' or gents' post-paid for 350.; 3 pairs, \$1.00. Full terms with every lot. Agents wanted. BABCOCK & CO., Canterbrook, Conn.

Mention The National Tribune. CARD COLLECTORS. Haminated Glit, Embassed, and Imported Cards, Siz elegant sets, 50 cards (no two alike) Mention The National Tribune.

50 Large Size, all Gold, Silver and Motto Cards with name, 10c. A beautiful present free with an order for three packs. Agents' Large Sample Album, 25 cents. Hamden Card Works, Hamden, Cons.

Mention The National Tribune. CARDS 30 Satin Finish Cards, New Imported Cut this out. CLINTON BEOS. & CO., Clintonville, Ct. Mention The National Tribune.

50 Elegant Chromo Cards, new designs, best pack ever produced. Always Please. Try them. Name on, loc. ATNA PRINTING CO., Northford, Conn. Mention The National Tribune. TRY the Best Cards for the money; 50 for 10c. Premium with 3 packs, E. H. PARDER, New Haven, Coun. Mention The National Tribune.

G A. R. EXCHANGE CARDS.—Nine handsome de-signs, in colors, appropriate to the Order. Work-manship first class. Agents wanted in every Post. Send for samples and terms to agents. J. S. MASON, Medina.

Mention The National Tribune.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Ma. Mention The National Tribune.